

## Marked-Up Version of Substitute Specification

### Description

~~Method for operating a short-haul radio transmitting/radio receiving system conforming to a short-haul radio communication standard and a master device for implementing said method~~

### SPECIFICATION

#### TITLE

METHOD FOR OPERATING A SHORT HAUL RADIO  
TRANSMITTING/RADIO RECEIVING SYSTEM CONFORMING TO A  
SHORT HAUL RADIO COMMUNICATION STANDARD AND A MASTER  
DEVICE FOR IMPLEMENTING SAID METHOD

#### FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY

~~The invention- present disclosure~~ relates to a method for operating a short-haul radio transmitting/radio receiving system conforming to a short-haul radio communication standard ~~according to the preamble of claim 1 and to a master device for implementing said method according to the preamble of claim 7 [sic].~~

#### SUMMARY

The Bluetooth standard is a short-haul radio standard that functions using carrier frequencies from the globally non-licensed “Industrial”, “Scientific”, “Medical” (ISM) 2.4 GHz band and enables wireless connecting of terminals (devices) in a radio cell having a radius of up to 10 meters, in special cases even up to and above 100 meters, with said carrier frequencies being changed in a (pseudo) random sequence up to 1600 times a second in order to prevent radio interference. Up to 79 frequencies (channels) in the range between 2.402 and 2.480 GHz are provided for this what is termed “frequency hopping” technique.

Up to eight devices operating in conformity with the Bluetooth standard can be combined in the radio cell, referred to also as a “pico cell”, into a network termed a “piconet” and communicate with each other, with its being possible in a manner implemented using time-division multiplex techniques for the individual devices to be members of a plurality of piconets so that said piconets are linked thereby into what is termed a “scatter network”.

Each device in a piconet is able to initialize the network. Since a device that has initialized a piconet controls said piconet's other members and synchronizes their timers it is referred to as the "master" (device master), while said piconet's other members are referred to as "slaves".

Devices that are members of a plurality of piconets and which combine said piconets, distinguishable by different hopping-channel sequences, into scatter networks, synchronize themselves in each multiplex timeslot with the respectively current master.

Prior to establishing a connection in the piconet, Bluetooth devices are in a power-saving "standby mode". This is not a power-saving mode in the Bluetooth sense but signifies rather that the device has been initialized and is ready to establish or accept connections. There is accordingly no cyclic searching for messages in the network in this condition, there being no network at this time. A response is made at most to a device search (inquiry). However, this process is initiated by another device (remote device) so is not subject to a time scheme.

A number of further power-saving functions are possible apart from standby mode without a network connection. In the "hold mode" the device remains integrated into the piconet but no data is transmitted. Only an internal timer continues running in the slave. When necessary, data transmission will start without any delay. The hold mode can be directed for the slave by the master. On the other hand, the slave can request the master to switch it to said mode.

In the "sniff mode" the device listens to the network at programmable intervals. Here, too, the timer for synchronizing continues running in the slave.

It is furthermore possible to park devices in the network ("park mode"). Then losing its address in the network, the device will henceforward only be able to keep track of the network traffic and will synchronize its internal timer with that of the master at longer intervals.

It is disadvantageous that a master device conforming to, for example, the Bluetooth standard can communicate only with a maximum of 7 further devices.

The Documents (1) U.S. Patent Application 2002/0193073 titled "Method and System for Managing Wireless Connection Between Slave Terminals and

Master Terminal"; (2) XP-000968001 titled "Efficient Policies for Increasing Capacity in Bluetooth: An Indoor\$PICO Cellular Wirless System", Kalia et al.; US 2002/0193073 A1, and (3) XP-001067139\_ titled "Model and Performance Evaluation of a Piconet for Point to Multipoint Communications in Bluetooth", Lee et al.; disclose that when there are more than 7 devices the devices exceeding the number 7 will be switched to a park mode and that, continually in keeping with a predefined strategy, parked devices will be switched to active and active devices to parked. Each of the aforementioned documents are incorporated by reference in their entirety herein.

It is disadvantageous that when a parked device is to be switched to active an active device first has to be switched to parked. That takes time, which the device requiring to be switched to active must wait to elapse before it can be switched to active.

#### SUMMARY

~~The object of the present invention is to disclose a~~ A ~~method and a master device by means of both of which is presently disclosed, wherein the maximum number of devices able, as specified by a standard such as, for example, the Bluetooth standard, to communicate with each other are split up in such a way that when there are devices exceeding said specified maximum number, devices requiring to be switched to active can be switched to active as quickly as possible.~~

~~In terms of the method, said object is achieved according to the invention, proceeding from a method of the type mentioned at the start, by means of a method having the procedural step indicated in the characterizing part of claim 1. In terms of the master device, said object is achieved according to the invention by means of a master device having the feature recited in the characterizing part of claim 6.~~

~~In terms of the~~ Accordingly, the aforementioned ~~method, not only the number of devices exceeding, according to a present standard, the maximum number of devices able to communicate with each other are switched to a park mode and not only the devices switched to the park mode are switched continually in keeping with a predefined strategy to active and active devices to parked.~~

~~According to said method~~Accordingly, at least one further device is switched to the park mode in addition to the minimum number of devices requiring to be switched to the park mode. This has ~~the~~an advantage in that a device can be switched quickly to the active mode and another device will not first have to be switched to the park mode. An accelerated procedural flow will be ensured thereby.

~~In terms of~~Regarding the master device, the master device has a device manager that controls the above-described method according to the ~~invention~~ disclosure in an appropriate manner.

~~Advantageous embodiments of the invention are the subject of subclaims.~~

If ~~the~~a strategy of proceeding in timeslices is employed for switching parked devices to the active mode, that will have ~~the~~an advantage in that none of the parked devices will have to wait too long for its own turn.

If ~~the~~a strategy of taking priority criteria into consideration is ~~employed~~ for switching parked devices to the active mode, that will have ~~the~~an advantage in that operations given a higher priority will be carried out more quickly.

If a mixture of the strategies described above is employed for switching parked devices to the active mode, that will further optimize the overall flow.

One possibility for taking priority criteria into consideration is to analyze and suitably take account of the data rates of the devices.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

~~An exemplary embodiment of the invention is explained in more detail below with reference to a drawing, in which:~~ The various objects, advantages and novel features of the present disclosure will be more readily apprehended from the following Detailed Description when read in conjunction with the enclosed drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of a protocol stack having a supplement according to an exemplary embodiment~~the invention~~, and

Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of the flow of the ~~method according to the invention~~ embodiments of Figure 1.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 shows functional units of a “protocol stack” (stack) SURFBLUE implementing the method according to ~~the invention~~ an exemplary embodiment, with a “protocol stack” understood generally as being protocol software for adjacent, interdependent layers of the OSI reference model that functionally belong together. ~~Said The~~ The software generally serves to implement specific network architectures.

The architecture of the SURFBLUE stack shown in Figure 1 is preferably implemented in a host HOST accommodating a Bluetooth module, and communicates with other layers (application and transport layer) or, as the case may be, with BT APPLICATION, DRIVER, and TRANSPORT LAYER units assigned thereto, via an external interface 1 provided for the purpose.

The SURFBLUE stack has a plurality of protocols. One protocol specified according to the Bluetooth standard (core protocol) is the “Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol” L2CAP which, for stackable protocols, enables connection-oriented and connectionless (loopback) connections for higher protocol layers.

The Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol L2CAP has a connection to a “Telephony Control protocol Specification” TCS via an internal interface 2. ~~Said The~~ The Telephony Control protocol Specification TCS generally ~~on the one hand~~ includes a bit-oriented protocol which implements ring control, connection setup, voice transmission, and data transmission; ~~on the other hand it issues as well as~~ using AT commands for cell phones and modems for controlling these or for a type of FAX transmission.

The Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol L2CAP is additionally connected via the internal interface 2 to a serial cable emulation protocol RFCOMM defined according to ETSI ZS 07.10 and serving above the Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol L2CAP to emulate an RS232 connection, such as ETSI TS 07.10 in the case of GSM, for example for direct controlling via AT commands.

Via the internal ~~interface 2~~ interface 2, the Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol L2CAP furthermore has a connection to a locating protocol

(Service Discovery Protocol) SDP which is responsible for locating the services offered by Bluetooth devices within radio range and itself communicates via the internal interface 2 with the adaptation layer ADAPTATION of the OSI reference model.

The Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol L2CAP furthermore also communicates with a Host Controller Interface HCI which is necessary when a Bluetooth device is controlled via the host HOST.

For this ~~purpose-purpose,~~ the Host Controller Interface HCI communicates with a plurality of the described protocols and layers such as, for instance, the ADAPTATION layer, via the internal interface 2, or the TRANSPORT layer, via the external interface 1.

For implementing process management or, as the case may be, operating the SURFBLUE stack, the SURFBLUE stack has a few further modules such as, for instance, the SECURITY-MANAGEMENT ~~module-module,~~ for implementing security-relevant processes that ~~is~~are connected therefor via the internal interface to at least the Logical Link Control and Adaptation Protocol L2CAP, the locating protocol SDP, and the Host Controller Interface HCI, the DI-MANAGEMENT module for implementing device interface management, and an RX/TX-BUFFER MANAGEMENT module for implementing receive/transmit buffer management.

The protocol stack SURFBLUE furthermore has a power-saving device POWER-SAVE MANAGER and, ~~for implementing the method according to the invention,~~ a device manager DEVICE MANAGER that is connected to at least the adaptation layer ADAPTATION via its own adaptation layer power management interface 3 and the Host Controller Interface via an HCI Host Controller Interface power management interface for implementing the ~~exemplary embodiment;~~ process, shown in Figure 2, ~~of the method according to the invention.~~

With reference to Figure 2, the following factors have been taken into account in order to simplify the presentation of the ~~facts~~ exemplary embodiment.

~~The~~In the example, the maximum possible number of active devices is set at 3 devices. The maximum number of devices that can be switched to the park

mode is also set at 3 devices. The devices G1, G2, and G3 send data. The device G4 does not send any data.

~~At the start of the exemplary embodiment the~~ In the beginning, device G3 is in the park mode. The letter A ~~stands for in the Figure~~ represents an active device. The letter P ~~stands for~~ represents a parked device. The sequence of letters MUX ~~stands for~~ represents a device which, although it sends data, is switched to the parked mode and is waiting to be switched to the active mode again. The letter M ~~designates~~ represents the master device performing controlling.

~~It is further assumed in~~ In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 22, it is assumed that a possibility of switching a device to the active mode has been reserved.

Proceeding from the device G3, which wishes to send data and is in the parked mode, ~~said the device~~ G3 will be switched to the active condition.

~~This requires, for example, switching~~ To accomplish this, one option is to switch the device G1 to the parked condition at this point. The device G1 will still continue to send data until the data memory is full. The device G1 will then wait until it is switched to the active condition again. That will be the case when another connection has finished transferring data. When it has, the device G1 will be switched to the active condition again.

~~This requires, for example,~~ Accordingly, the option will include switching the device G2 to the parked condition at this point. The device G2 will still continue to send data until the data memory is full. The device G2 will then wait until it is switched to the active condition again. That will be the case when another connection has finished transferring data. When it has, the device G2 will be switched to the active condition again.

~~This requires, for example, switching~~ As a result, the device G3 is switched to the parked condition at this point. The device G3 will still continue to send data until the data memory is full. The device G3 will then wait until it is switched to the active condition again. That will be the case when another connection has finished transferring data. When it has, the device G3 will be switched to the active condition again.

This requires, for example, switching the device G1 to the parked condition again at this point, and the operation will resume at the point X1. It would also have been possible for the operation to resume at the point X2.

It should be understood that the various changes and modifications to the presently preferred embodiments described herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure and without diminishing its intended advantages. It is therefore intended that such changes and modifications be covered by the appended claims.

## ABSTRACT

~~Method for operating a short-haul radio transmitting/radio-receiving system conforming to a short-haul radio communication standard and a master device for implementing said method~~

A method and apparatus for operating a short-haul radio transmitting/radio receiving system conforming to a short-haul radio communication standard ~~such as, for instance, the Bluetooth standard is proposed as well as, for implementing said method, a master device by means of both of which~~ wherein a maximum number of devices able, ~~as specified by the standard, to communicate is breached~~ exceeded. ~~This is achieved by, when there are a number of~~ The devices above the number defined by the standard, for exceeding the maximum number of devices communicating with a master device ~~switching at least the number of devices exceeding the maximum number defined according to the standard~~ are switched to a park mode and, continually in keeping with a predefined strategy, ~~switching parked devices~~ are switched to active and ~~while active devices~~ are switched to parked.

Figure 2

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of claims:**

Claims 1-5 (canceled).

Claim 6 (new): A method for operating a short haul radio transmitting/radio receiving system comprising:

determining a maximum number of devices that may communicate with a master device;

determining devices present that exceed the maximum number;

switching devices that exceed the maximum number to a park mode;

switching the parked devices exceeding the maximum number into an active mode, according to a predefined strategy; and

switching active devices into a park mode according to the predefined strategy; and

further switching at least one active mode device to a park mode.

Claim 7 (new): The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the predefined strategy is based on timeslices that are cyclically assigned to the individual devices.

Claim 8 (new): The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the predefined strategy is based on priority criteria according to which a dynamically changeable sequence of devices is specified in which the parked devices are switched to the active mode.

Claim 9 (new): The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the data rate of the individual devices is used as the priority criterion.

Claim 10 (new): The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the predefined strategy further comprises a timeslice assignment cyclically assigned to each device that is combined with the priority criteria.

## REMARKS

The present amendment makes editorial changes and corrects typographical errors in the specification, which includes the Abstract, in order to conform the specification to the requirements of United States Patent Practice. No new matter is added thereby. Attached hereto is a Substitute Specification including a marked-up version of the changes made thereto via by the present amendment.

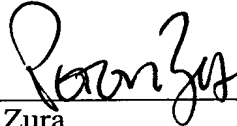
In addition, the present amendment cancels original claims 1-5 in favor of new claims 6-10. Claims 6-10 have been presented solely because the revisions by red-lining and underlining which would have been necessary in claims 1-5 in order to present those claims in accordance with preferred United States Patent Practice would have been too extensive, and thus would have been too burdensome. The present amendment is intended for clarification purposes only and not for substantial reasons related to patentability pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§101, 102, 103 or 112. Indeed, the cancellation of claims 1-5 does not constitute an intent on the part of the Applicants to surrender any of the subject matter of claims 1-5.

Early consideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

BELL, BOYD & LLOYD LLC

BY



Peter Zura

Reg. No. 48,196

Customer No.: 29177

Phone: (312) 807-4208

Dated: December 29, 2005